# CHECKOUT AND LAUNCH CONTROL SYSTEM (CLCS) NON-ADVOCATE REVIEW REPORT (NAR)

**Briefing to JSC Program Management Council** 

June 3, 1997

## **CLCS NAR SCHEDULE HIGHLIGHTS**

- Informal NAR task and team selection initiated April 9, 1997
- NAR Team Report to KSC on May 29, 1997
- NAR Team Report to Shuttle Program and JSC PMC on June 3, 1997
- NAR Report to NASA Headquarters PMC on June 20, 1997

## **CLCS NAR TEAM MEMBERS**

#### **TEAM MEMBERS**

Vance Brand DFRC Asst. Director, Flight Operations Directorate

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#### ADVISORS/TEAM SUPPORT

Darrell Bailey MSFC Chief, System Integration Branch, Mission Operations Laboratory

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# PRESENTATION CONTENTS

- CLCS Project Description
- Findings
- Summary of Recommendations

# **CLCS PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

# **CURRENT LAUNCH PROCESSING SYSTEM (LPS)**

- Used to Checkout, Control and Process Shuttle Flight Systems, Ground Support Equipment and Facilities
- Developed in mid-1970's and customized for Shuttle use
- Utilization
  - 12 Sets of equipment in 8 control rooms in 3 locations
  - 77,600 square feet in space
  - 24 hour/day, 5 to 7 days/week operational use
  - 4 vehicles in flow capability

#### MISSION NEED FOR UPGRADE

- Obsolescence of system
  - ~ 25% of components no longer supported by vendors
  - ~150 LRU's removed and replaced per week
  - Unique software language
- Significant cost of LPS
  - O&M cost ~ \$50M/Year
  - LPS unique training to sustain out-dated system
  - Costs are increasing to maintain acceptable reliability
- Increasingly difficult and expensive to support Shuttle upgrades

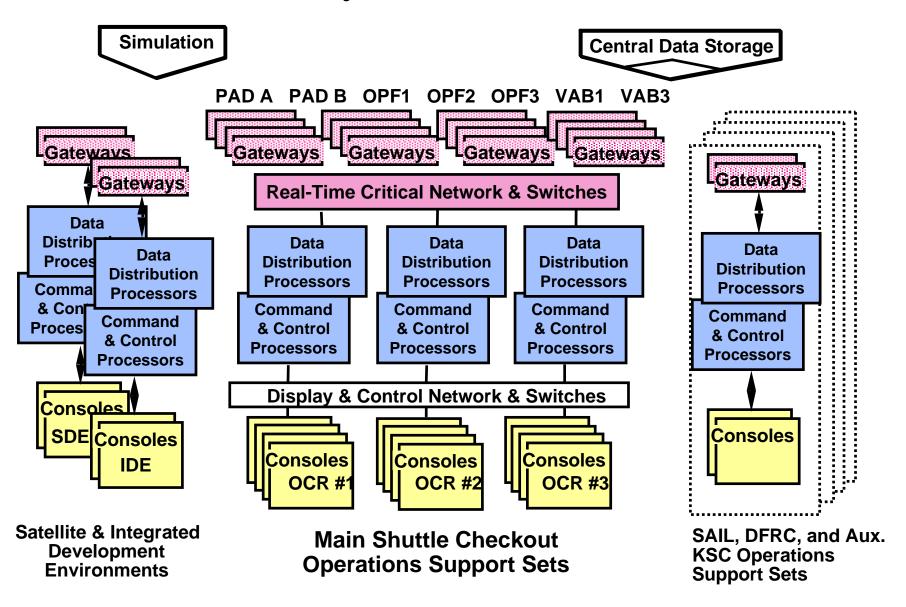
#### LPS UPGRADE AND NASA STRATEGIC PLAN

- A "key assumption" of the NASA Strategic Plan: The Space Shuttle will be relied on to support NASA Missions until a new "Human Rated" launch system is developed
- CLCS project incorporates several of the "Critical Success Factors" as defined in the Strategic Plan for NASA's enterprise for The Human Exploration and Development of Space:
  - Decrease Space Shuttle costs and improve management and operations of the integrated government/contractor team
  - Achieve dramatic reductions in cost of space flight
  - Maintain a skilled and motivated workforce
- "The Space Shuttle Program is committed to flying safely, meeting the manifest and reducing cost in that order of priority."

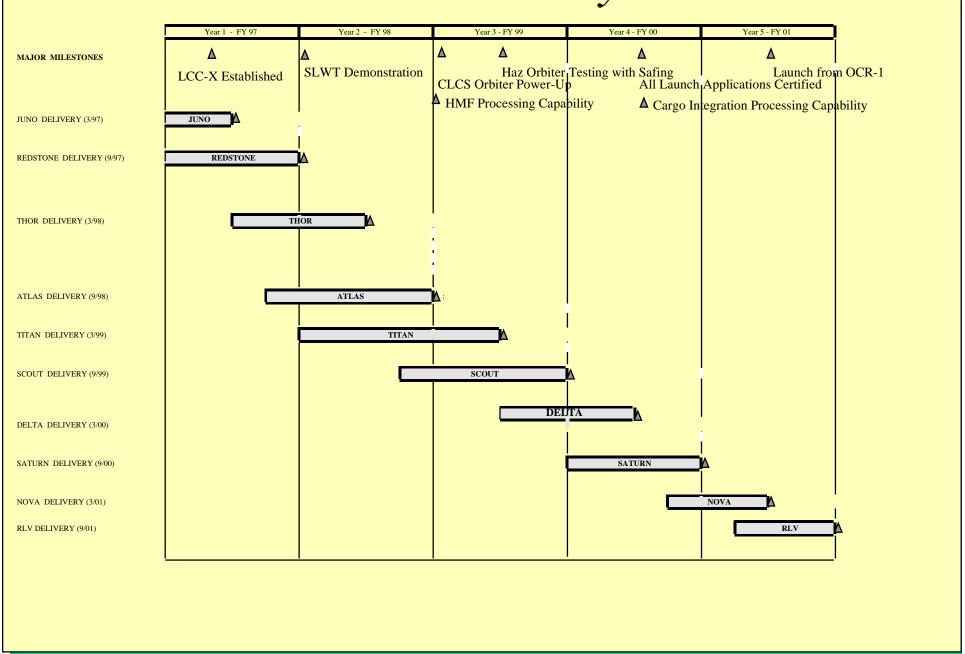
## **CLCS PROJECT GOALS AND COMMITMENTS**

- Modernize out-of-date system with modern commercial equipment and software
- Implement LPS replacement with no impact to flight hardware, flight software or the manifest
- Provide building blocks to support future control system requirements (e.g. potential Shuttle upgrades and RLV)
- Reduce operations and maintenance costs by at least 50%
- Reduce number of engineers required on console for daily power-up operation by at least 50%
- Reduce amount of paper documentation required in control rooms by at least 50%

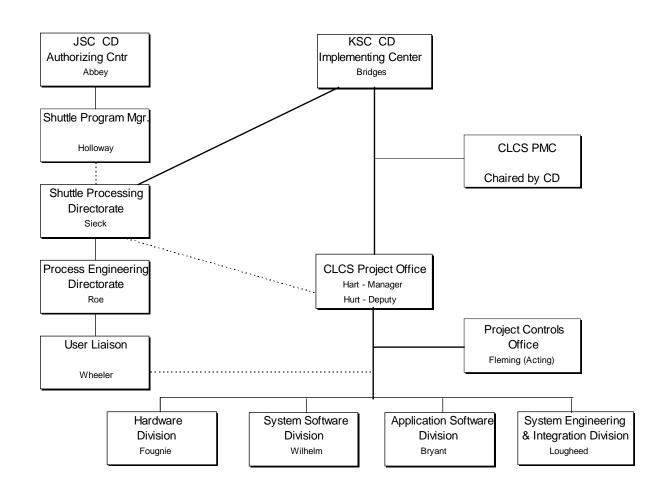
# **CLCS System-Level Architecture**



5 Year Master Delivery Schedule



# CLCS Project Management Structure



#### **CURRENT STATUS**

- Project staffing initiated (civil service and contractor teams)
- Facility mods complete for experimental control room
- System level requirements specification in draft form and under review
- Incremental delivery process has been established
- Initial supporting contractors are identified

- I-NET	Backup o	engineering	support
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LMSMSS Systems software development

USA User requirements and applications software

MDAC Payloads programs

- EG&G Applications software for facilities

# **CURRENT STATUS (Cont'd)**

- First increment already delivered in March 1997
- Demonstrated pad weather data support and merging of Launch Pad multiple data sources; started on STS-81
- CLCS Architecture Baseline Review in April 1997
- Second increment delivery planned for September 1997

#### **CLCS - OVERALL**

- CLCS is needed and well thought out
- KSC commitment is strong
- Proposed technology is within the state-of-the-art and there are no showstoppers though many technical details are yet to be decided
- Systems architecture is reasonable and doable
- Cost and schedule estimates appear to be very tight; the KSC project manager should be given a reasonable reserve
- The project is benefiting from "CORE" and MCC upgrades lessons learned

# **FINDINGS**

- Program Management
- Technical
- Schedule
- Cost

- Organization
- Project management/technical management balance
- Program control/management
- Program requirements drivers
- Contract management/relationship
- Independent verification and validation

## **ORGANIZATION**

- Findings
  - CLCS Project reports directly to KSC Center Director
  - Oversight is by KSC PMC
  - Other civil service personnel "Hard" matrixed from other Center organizations
  - Civil service and contractors function as IPT's

# **ORGANIZATION** - CIVIL SERVICE STAFFING

#### Findings

- Project is currently behind in civil service staffing profile
- There is steep work force "ramp" in FY97 and FY98

#### Concern

Availability of CS Work Force with proper skills

#### Conclusion

 Needs KSC commitment to give CLCS high staffing and skill selection priority to assure enough civil service resources.
 Without this, cost and /or schedule may suffer

#### Recommendation

 KSC must assure CLCS civil service staffing is a high priority for the project to succeed

## **ORGANIZATION -NASA/CONTRACTOR ROLE**

#### Findings

- NASA role is CLCS manager and system integrator
- NASA leads Government/Contractor teams
- Relationship of civil servants to contractors may violate prohibited personnel practices (direct supervision)

#### Concern

Possible occurrence of prohibited personnel practices

#### Conclusion

 KSC has the necessary understanding to avoid pitfalls in this area and will seek guidance from procurement and/or legal council if in doubt

# PROJECT MANAGEMENT/TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT BALANCE

#### Findings

- During 60-Day Pilot Project emphasis was on technical aspects of project
- Initial release of plans and processes was an outgrowth of Pilot Project
- Positive transition to proper management/technical staffing ratio balance in progress
- Key personnel experience base is sound

#### PROGRAM CONTROL/MANAGEMENT

#### Findings

- Proper plans and processes are identified
- Project documents are at various levels of sign off
- CCB has been chartered; first meeting to be in June
- CLCS team was responsive to suggestions of NAR Team
- Management level metrics need clear identification
- KSC support of CLCS reflected in Program Commitment Agreement (PCA) and in KSC actions to date

## PROGRAM CONTROL/MANAGEMENT - PCA COMMITMENTS

## Findings

CLCS can only <u>enable</u> achievement of commitments, i.e., at least 50% reduction in console engineers, at least 50% reduction on operations and maintenance costs and at least 50% reduction in control center paper

#### Concern

- USA is uneasy about joining in commitment to meet given percentage reductions
- Continuing parallel management efforts are needed to achieve commitments

#### Conclusion

Commitments require continuing high level KSC attention

#### Recommendations

- CLCS end users need to become partners in commitments
- KSC needs to develop plans for parallel efforts to achieve commitments

# **PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS DRIVERS**

- Findings
  - Systems and subsystems requirements/documents are identified
  - Top level drivers/requirement are assumed to be the same as LPS

#### PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS DRIVERS - REQUIREMENTS CREEP

- Finding
  - Requirements document is functional /performance baseline of system
  - Requirements document is in review
  - A large number of outstanding changes/revisions currently exist against preliminary document
- Concern
  - There is a potential for "design creep"
- Conclusion
  - Timely definitization of CLCS requirements is critical
- Recommendation
  - Project should prioritize definitization of requirements documents and secure joint NASA and USA approval

# CONTRACT MANAGEMENT/RELATIONSHIPS - MULTIPLE CONTRACTOR SUPPORT

#### Findings

- CLCS support is within current contracts' scope of work
- There are 5 support contractors
- 4 of 5 contracts will be performance based/completion type
- Potential exist for overlapping responsibilities between contractors

#### Concern

Contractors will not clearly understand their obligations

#### Recommendation

 Project must develop clear, definitive task assignments and statements of work for contractor support

# <u>CONTRACT MANAGEMENT/RELATIONSHIPS</u> - ENGINEERING SUPPORT CONTRACT

#### Findings

- KSC Engineering Support Contract is small disadvantaged business (8A)
   type that will be completed on September 30, 1997; contract is being will
   be recompeted
- There is high level of project dependence for backup support engineering and KSC civil servant backup from contract

#### Concern

Contractor may not have capacity to handle evolving CLCS work requirements

#### Conclusion

 Engineering support contractor's capability to absorb high volume of work in a short time needs to be well understood. USA is another potential source of KSC civil service backup support

# <u>CONTRACT MANAGEMENT/RELATIONSHIPS</u> - USER BUYOFF ON CLCS

#### Finding

- Although CLCS users are embedded in the requirements definition process, the project has no formal process to assure acceptance by the user contractor (USA)
- Government furnishes equipment as GFE to user--United Space
   Alliance
- Joint Government/USA qualification testing done during the last
   5 weeks of each delivery
- User is responsible for Shuttle launches under SFOC and has \$6M fee risk per launch
- User has incentive to mitigate risk--accept only "perfect" system

• <u>CONTRACT MANAGEMENT/RELATIONSHIPS</u> - USER BUYOFF ON CLCS (CONT'D)

#### Concern

 Lack of formal assurance of user buyoff of final CLCS implementation. This is a critical concern

#### Conclusion

 Potential exists for conflict between NASA and USA over acceptance and operability of system (resolution may impact schedule)

#### Recommendation

- Establish formal process for user buyoff on both CLCS requirements and incremental/final implementations
- Establish incentive for user to accept implementations

#### **INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION (IV&V)**

- Findings
  - IV&V from NASA IV&V facility, Fairmont, WV (Intermetrics) has been proposed for CY97. Funding is being worked
  - Project intends to have additional IV&V of CLCS done by USA

## • Findings

- Design concept is readily capable of satisfying the CLCS objectives
- Multiple configurations support complex, parallel operations and development needs
- Technology is within the state-of-the-art and low risk, although many details are yet to be decided
- Project benefits from lessons learned in "CORE" development experience
- Console prototypes invite efficient input of user requirements

- Findings (cont'd)
  - Software development leverages MCC code and experience
  - Use of efficient COTS tools for software development
  - Creation of "reusable" software object libraries and consolidation of user requirements reduce software code
  - Risk mitigation includes:
    - tight user involvement
    - incremental builds
    - use of expert consultants
    - planned use of tracking metrics

#### **PROJECT METRICS**

- Findings
  - Project has well defined software metrics
  - Additional metrics (i.e. hardware, system engineering) are yet to be defined
- Concern
  - Additional metrics needed to provide project management with clear insight into project status
- Recommendation
  - Identify additional metrics to capture overall project point-in-time status

# **SCHEDULE**

#### **SCHEDULE**

#### **SOFTWARE SCHEDULE**

- Findings
  - Top level schedule is available
  - NAR was unable to determine schedule dependencies as they were not clearly reflected in critical path provided
  - Detailed requirements will be negotiated during each build
  - Project has little slack in software schedule

#### Concern

- Unplanned events and lack of detailed requirements upfront add risk to already tight schedule
- Meeting schedule is a critical concern as it is a cost driver

#### Conclusion

 Risk mitigation measures are needed to compensate for tight software development schedule

#### Recommendation

- Define schedule critical path in greater detail
- Continue to assess requirements in order to mitigate schedule risk

# **COST**

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#### SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- KSC must assure CLCS civil service staffing is a high priority for the project to suceed
- CLCS users need to become partners in commitments
- KSC needs to develop plans for parallel efforts to achieve commitments
- Project should prioritize definitization of requirements documents and secure joint NASA and USA approval
- Project must develop clear, definitive task assignments and statements of work for contractor support
- Establish formal method for user buyoff both on CLCS requirements and incrementaly final implementation

# **SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS (CONT'D)**

- Establish incentive for user to accept implementations
- Identify additional metrics to capture overall project point-in-time status
- Identify schedule critical path in greater detail
- Continue to assess requirements in order to mitigate schedule risk
- Project should program more samples of user applications now in order to narrow uncertainty in assumption of 3.3M lines of code
- Project reserves should be held by Project Manager

# NAR RECOMMENDS THAT CLCS BE GIVEN APPROVAL TO PROCEED